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AESTRACT

The basic objective of this project was to take all the lasic data relevant to individual community resources and put it into a meaningful form, and to provide it to the individual teacher upon request. Over 400 firms and individuals are listed and active in the tile. There are 24 major classifications each with 100 possible minor classifications. All of these minor curricular or interest areas have been listed in the "School Corporation Audio-Visual Learning Fescurces Handbook" which is used by the teachers in South Bend. When a list of resources is needed by a teacher, the request is sent to a central lata Processing Center for computer processing. The resulting print-cut lists the following interration on each resource: name, address, those number, specific directions for location, specific activities of the firm, types of material available from them, safety features, person to contact for field trip arrangements, availability of personnel, length of visit, grade level of students preferred, size of a manageable group, and the length of notice required. All entries carried in the handbook have been personally contacted and a follow-up study of their participation has been conducted by inservice social studies teachers attending Indiana University. (SEE)



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COMPUTERIZED COMMUNITY RESOURCES HANDBOOK: A JOINT PROJECT

OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY AT SOUTH BEND AND THE

SOUTH BEND COMMUNITY SCHOOL CORPORATION

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Introduction. Local communities are a factor in the education of children; the community is always an inherent part of the school curriculum. No child can be considered truly educated where the process of education takes into account only the immediate happenings of a given physical space (i.e., the classroom).

The local community offers a great variety of situations and potential for meaningful activities, and it is of value to the students to become interested in and knowledgeable about their own community.(10: 98-102)* Educators are realizing "that schools need contact with the realities of life; that curricula are most effective when closely related to the communities they serve; and that boys and girls learn best when dealing with direct, concrete experiences." (3:1)

Teachers should never assume that children have had sufficient direct experiences. While the community offers many avenues of exploration, some schools and some teachers are not making good use of the opportunities available for first hand experience. (2:225)

Therefore, the major purpose of this project is to provide teachers within the South Bend (Indiana) Community School Corporation with a workable instrument for the utilization of local community resources. The information provided the teachers

^{*}Numbers in parentheses refer to numbered references in the bibliography; those after the colon are page numbers.



in the schools of South Bend is intended to serve as a guideline and not as a final answer. The entire project is criented to answer the following basic question: How can teachers best become aware of and use local community resources?

Background and Basic Procedures. This project is an effort to put all basic data relevant to individual community resources into a meaningful form and provide it to the individual teacher upon request. All individual resources, and there are presently over 400 firms and individuals listed and active in the file, are classified in one or more major fields. There are twenty-four major classifications, and within each major classification there are minor classifications available (100 possible within each major). An abridged list of the classification schema and listings will be found in Appendix A.

All of the minor classifications have then been listed in the School Corporation Audio-Visual Learning Resources Handbook which is available to each teacher within the school corporation. These are listed alphabetically, and they are cross indexed. There are over 375 such listings. These are basically classified into curricular and/or interest areas. For instance, rather than simply having a classification of FARMS, we have broken this major classification into seven minor classifications (Dairy, Grain, Livestock, Nursery, Poultry, Produce, and Sod). Within the cross-indexing system



you would also have listed Dairy Farms and Farms, Dairy, thereby aiding that teachers who might have a tendency to become confused by a single word order.

Each sub-group is assigned a major classification number (three digits) and a minor number (two digits). It is possible for a firm or individual to be classified under one major heading and under a maximum of four minor headings. If a firm fits into more than one major classification, there must be a separate entry made and coded for each of these major headings.

For instance, one advertising agency is classified as follows: The major classification is 100 (Advertising): They are then classified as

- Ql Agency; O3 Commercial Artists;
- 04 Commercial Photographers; and 15 Television.

If a teacher requested any information regarding an advertising agency, or a commercial photographer, or a commercial artist, or some firm working in television advertising, he would receive this firm's listing (or print-out), together with all other firms carrying the particular five-digit number requested.

All entries carried in the "handbook" have been personally contacted and a follow-up study of their participation has been conducted. The basic contact and follow-up studies have been and will continue to be conducted by graduate students



(all in-service teachers) attending Indiana University at South Bend and enrolled in the Elementary Social Studies course.

Usually the persons who participate in this program are teachers who teach within the South Bend School system itself. The original Handbook was prepared three years ago, and this past summer the second revised edition was completed.

In addition, when the basic work was done on this project, it was also decided to revise the form used by the teachers to request transportation for pupils (where requested) and used to inform the principal of the forthcoming trip. On this form the teacher is asked to evaluate the results of this trip.

A follow-up research study has been conducted and the basic results of this study are presented in Appendix D.

Illustrative Example: The following illustrative example is intended to give you a step-by-step look at the total process in which a teacher would engage in requesting and implementing a field trip.

1. Teacher believes that the curricular objective might be better implemented by taking children into field (or having resource person into school). She consults the Audio-Visual Resources Handbook which contains, as a part of the total program of the school, the section dealing with community resources available. Let us assume that she is interested in taking her children to see cheese being made. She would see Cheese (109-03).



- 2. She would take her previously printed and punched IBM card (See Appendix B) which contains her name, school, and identification number and complete it simply stating Community Resource, Cheese, 109-03. This card would be forwarded to the Data Processing Center in the next school mail (maximum waiting time one school day if completed after 2:00 p.m.). This is the same card which she uses in requesting films and other A.V. materials from the Audio-Visual Center (all films and other A.V. materials are also scheduled by computer in South Bend).
- 3. The card is received at the data processing center. All requests are processed the morning after receipt the previous evening. A key punch operator simply punches in the five-digit number (109-03) into the card (a six-digit number is used for films).
- 4. The field trip cards are fed to the computer behind the program and all firms that process cheese are listed on a print-out addressed to the teacher indicated by her pre-punched card. (See Appendix C)
- 5. The print-outs are then returned to the school mail (before noon) and the teacher will receive her print-out that afternoon. It will list all firms listed in the computer that process cheese.
- 6. The teacher will then contact the firms and make her individual arrangements. Each print-out lists the following



date for each firm:

Name, address, phone number, specific directions for locating (handy in working with bus drivers unfamiliar with exact location), specific activities in which the firm engages, type of materials available for distribution (if any), safety features, person to contact, availability of personnel for pre- and post-visit talks, length of visit in minutes, grade level of student preferred, size of the group they can handle at one time, and the length of notice required in days. (See Appendix

- 7. The teacher then completes request form, which acts as notification of principal, require principal's permission to take children from building, forwarded to central office for approval, etc.
 - 8. Transportation arrangements are made after approval.
- 9. Classroom activities continue a pace and children take trip. Engage in follow-up activities, etc.
- 10. Teacher completed follow-up for later analysis on a system wide basis. (See Appendix D)



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APPENDIX A

OG NUMBER	۵	Catalog Number	
2000	Bail Bonds Bakers Sands and Orchestras Fanks	106-03 118-07 118-03 118-05	Choral Groups Churches, Other Denominations Churches, Protestant Churches, Roman Catholic Circular Distributors of Advertising
0 8 9 4 4	Baseball Parks Bearings Manufacturing Beauty Salons Billiard Parlors	112-02 110-07 112-03 118-06	City Services, Local Civil Defense Civil Engineers Cleaners Cleaners
V 19F8 00000 111116 00006 00006	Boat Dealers Bonds Bookkeeping Books Rowling Alleys	118-08 112-04 112-19 114-06	Clergymen, Other Denominations Clergymen, Protestant Clerk, Local Clinics Clothing Manufacturino
111100 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	Box and Packaging Products Brick, Tile and Clay Products Bridges, Construction Budget Services Builders	116-14 119-05 108-09 105-04	Cloth Manufacturing Coin Collecting Shops Collection Agencies Colleges Commercial Artists
0 4000 1 1 1 1 0 0 0000 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0000 1 1 1 1	Building Department, County Buses Business Consultants Business Schools	100-04 104-08 116-13 77-02	Commercial Photographers Concrete, Construction Concrete, Manufacturing Congressmen, Federal
100 001 001 000 -000 000 000 000 000	Cabinet Makers	102-02 114-08 100-05 110-02	Costuming Counseling Services Counselors of Advertising County Agricultural Agent County Clerk
1224-07 109-07 109-07 118-11 119-11	Gar and Truck Rentals Cat and Dog Food Carpenters Celotex Products Ceramics	110-09 110-10 110-11 110-12	County Commissioners County Court Reporters County Highway Department County Judges Chambers County Parks and Recreation
20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1	Cheese Chemical Products Child Placement Bureaus Children and Infant's Wear	110-16 110-18 110-19 110-21	County Probation Office County Public Health Department County Recorder County Surveyor County Treasurer
2011	Chiropractors		

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Engineers, Construction Equipment Manufacturing Excavating Contractors	Exterminating and Fumigating F Fabric Shops	Farm Equipment Farms, Dairy Farms, Grain Farms, Livestock Farms, Nursery Farm, Poultry Farms, Produce Farms, Sod Federal Aviation Agency	Federal Bureau of Investigation Feed Financing Fire Departments Fish and Seafood Fishing Equipment	Food Brokers Food Distribution, Wholesaler Food Processing Food Products Foundries Fruits and Vegetables Fruits And Vegetables Fruits And Manufacturing	Gas and Fuel Gear Manufacturing General Contractors Glass Glass Production
104-10 116-33 104-11	114-10	120-07 107-01 107-02 107-03 107-04 107-05 107-05	111-12 109-08 108-13 112-05 109-09	109-10 109-33 109-11 109-12 109-13 11-09	122-05 116-18 104-12 104-13
Credit Bureaus Credit Unions D	Dairies Dairy Farms Dancing Studios Day Nurseries Debt Adjustors	Air For Army Commerc Defense	rtment of rtment of rtment of rtment of rtment Stc ctive Ager	Die Makers Direct Mail Advertising Display Designers and Producers District Courts, Federal Dog and Cat Food Dog Grooming	Economic Education Education, Adult Education, Special Electric Contractors Electrical and Heating Inspection, Local Electronic Equipment
108-1	109-05 107-01 105-05 105-05	99999 99 9	113-01 111-09 112-03 113-02 120-01 117-04	116-15 100-06 100-07 111-10 109-07	105-16 105-15 105-14 104-09 112-04

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CATALLOG NUMBER 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	REQU	Catalog number (1987 Of	Title Ccris cros.	How many teachers will use this aid?	SPACE IN THIS SPACE IN	च्चि ।	REQUEST FOR BOOKING	Catalog number This must be correct	Hay be abbrevioled	Date requested worth on	How many teachers will use this aid?	If it is a film, how many times will it be used?	-



Sample Printout From Computer

"אויוופין יד ואמא אריאמן " (פ) ארי אמן " (פ) ארי אמן " (פ) ארי אמן " (פ) ארי אמן ארי אמן " (פ) ארי אמן " (פ) א	Thurst "Ensurance" M. non Ciass. "Bandan" (13) (01) 14 (04) 04 IRM ASSOCIATES INVESTMENT COMPANY 1700 MISHAWAKA AVENUE	MAI)UDUIT.	
a . 1977 36 11 6 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		MITTON CHOOS	

Note: Through the use of both "major" and "minor' classification headings any teacher who requested either (a) Actident & Health Insurance (b) Financing (c) Indurance, or (d) Banks, would reveive this printout. He would also receive all of the other resources carrying the five digit code he had requested.

ERIC Fred House Brown

TABLE 1. FIELD TRIP OBJECTIVES AND FREQUENCY OF THEIR BEING LISTED BY TEACHERS

Objectives	Number
Gain first hand knowledge Observe practical application of material previously studied	40 26
Gain better understanding of history Understand community resources and services Observe possible vocations	25 18 13
Practice good conduct away from classroom Acquaint students with the amount of work involved in making products	10 8
Knowledge of animals Stimulate interest Travel experience	8 8 8
See a farm and its activities Observe nature Safety See a factory Broaden vocabulary	7 6 6 5 4
Conservation Enjoyment See airplanes Collect nature specimens Take pictures	3 3 3 2 2
See court in action Learn how to use a library Eat in a restaurant Other reasons No objectives listed	2 2 2 8 24



TABLE 2. PURPOSE AND NUMBER OF FIELD TRIPS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR, 1968-1969

Purpose of trip	Number
Social studies	120
Science	27
Vocational guidance	13
Language arts	8
Home economics	5
Communications	3
Health	3
Mathematics	3
Other	9

TABLE 3. FREQUENCY OF EDUCATIONAL TRIPS BY GRADE LEVEL

Grade level	Number of trips
Grade 4	26
Junior high school	24
Kindergarten	23
Grade 6	21
Grade 3	18
Grade 2	12
Grade 5	12
Grade 1	8
Other elementary	7
No indication of grade level	8



TABLE 4. FREQUENCY OF FIELD TRIPS BY MONTHS

Months	Number of trips
September	5
October	34
November	31
December	6
January	2
February	9
March	15
April	19
May	33
June	3
No month indicated	5

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF TRIPS USING EACH METHOD OF PAYING TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Method of payment	Number of trips
Pupils paid	83
Free trips	15
School and pupils shared the cost	13
School paid	9
Method not indicated	42



TABLE 6. TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR FIELD TRIPS AND THE NUMBER OF TIMES EACH WAS USED

Types of transportation	Number
School bus	106
Private automobile	12
Walking	10
Commercial bus	5
City bus	L ₄
Transportation not indicated	



TABLE 7. OUTCOMES OF FIELD TRIPS AND THE REASONS LISTED BY TEACHERS FOR EACH OUTCOME

Outcomes of field trips	Num- ber	Reasons	Num- ber
Successful	150	Interesting and suitable material Good guide or speaker Pre-planning Cooperation of pupils Cooperation of parents	56 53 38 27 20
		First hand experience Cooperation of host Pleasant, cooperative bus driver Class follow-up Previous study of the material	19 15 9 9
		Good seather Children had fun Opportunity for questions Dividing into small groups for the tour	9 8 6
		Children saw animals	4
		Adequate supervision Refershments served Enjoyed city bus Seeing Negroes in important positions Received souvenir	4 3 2 2 2
		Lunch Kept material simple	1
Partly successful	7	Material presented was too difficult People at destination were not expecting class	3
		Bus driver not accommodating, also got lost One poor guide and one good guide	1
Unsuccessful	2	Poor tour Host did not show up at the destination Transportation too expensive Poor guide - bored, inaccurate	2 1 1
Forms not filled out	3		

